UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/066,176	02/01/2002	Richard E. Rowe	IGT1P048/P000537-002	2727

79646   7590   11/06/2009
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EXAMINER
DURAN, ARTHUR D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3622	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
11/06/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

USPTO@wavsip.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/066,176	ROWE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Arthur Duran	3622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 October 2009*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 5-29* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 5-29* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1, 2, 5-29 have been examined.

Response to Amendment

The Amendment filed on is 10/9/09 is insufficient to overcome the prior rejection.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/9/09 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed
> or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject
> matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made
> to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was
> made.

Claims 1, 2, 5-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Dandurand ("Market Niche Analysis In the Casino Gaming Industry", Journal

of Gambling Studies, Vol. 6(1), Spring 1990) in view of Sheppard (US 6,026,397) in

view of Acres (20060183529).

Regarding claims 1, 18, 21, 24, and 27, Dandurand teaches of analyzing casino customers and segmenting them into groups and sub-groups. (Page 78). Dandurand gives an example where by customers are first grouped based on their "Slot Gaming Budget." (Page 82, Table 1). Then, players with a budget greater than $500 are further sub-divided based on other attributes. (Page 83, Table 2). After a target player is identified, offers and benefits are conferred to those who fall within that segmentation. (Page 84). Dandurand teaches that the data is taken from a database (i.e. queried). (Page 81).

Regarding claim 1, 14-15, 18, 21, 24, and 27, Dandurand does not explicitly teach that this method is accomplished using a computer, however, Dandurand teaches of Management Information Systems (MIS) functions of the enterprise. (Page 84). MIS is a computer system designed to help managers plan and direct business and organizational operations. (Dictionary.com).

Regarding claims 14-15, 18, 21 and 24, Dandurand does not explicitly teach that this method is accomplished using a computer, however, Dandurand teaches of Management Information Systems (MIS) functions of the enterprise. (Page 84). MIS is a computer system designed to help managers plan and direct business and organizational operations. (Dictionary.com). An automatic means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art. *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958). Additionally, applicant teaches that it is already common for data to be collected and searched in "database queries". (Specification, Page 2). *See* MPEP § 2144.04.

Alternatively, Sheppard teaches of a method for using a computer to segment databases into groups and sub-groups. (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have used a computer to automate the data analysis that Dandurand teaches. One would have been motivated to do so in order to save time and to take advantage of the computing power of a computer.

Additionally, Dandurand teaches of analyzing database information in order to segment various customers in a casino. (Page 81). The database contains information relating to the customers preferences and gaming behavior. (Page 81-82). Based on the customer's preferences (as well as other variables), customers are segmented into groups and sub-groups. (Fig. 1; Page 78). These groups and sub-groups allow for the determination of target market customers and the creation of targeted marketing programs. (Pages 80-81). Dandurand gives an example of this iterative segmentation in use. First customers are segmented based on their "slot gaming budget." (Table 1; Pages 81-82). Thereafter, customers are further segmented based on various other factors, such as gender, age, race, etc. (Table 2; Pages 83-84). After a target player is identified, offers and benefits are conferred to those who fall within that segmentation. (Page 84). Therefore, Dandurand gives an example of an iterative method of obtaining customer data from a database, segmenting customers based on various variables, and providing offers and benefits to those customers that are identified.

Additionally, Dandurand discloses a variety of attributes that can be analyzed for targeting (page 83 table 2) and that particular attributes (zip code) can be further

analyzed and that different clusters can be arrived at and that filtering can be performed

based on combination of additional variables.

Dandurand does not explicitly disclose that single variables are analyzed for

different cluster determining.

However, Sheppard discloses that numerous clusters for targeting can be

determined (Figures 9a, 9b) and that cluster refinement can be performed in an iterative

process with further cluster analysis and filtering (Figure 8) and that different variables

can be analyzed at different levels of refinement and association with similar or

dissimilar neighboring clusters (Figure 9b). And, Sheppard discloses that clusters can

be analyzed and assessed based on anywhere from a single variable to all variables or

anywhere between (Figures 12, 13). Notice in Figure 12 that a cluster can be defined

for 4 of the 97 possible parameters. And, notice in Figure 12 that anywhere from 1 to

97 of the possible variables can be utilized for targeting, cluster analysis, and cluster

determining. Hence, Sheppard discloses advanced cluster, group, and subgroup

determining for targeting purposes. And, notice that Sheppard discloses that the cluster

analysis can be iterative and continual to find numerous possible target groups and

subgroups.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to add Sheppard's further targeting variable analysis to

Dandurand's targeting variable analysis. One would have been motivated to do this in

order to better determine target groups and better target users.

Also, Sheppard discloses that different promotions may be presented to the different target groups (col 2, lines 21-20; col 2, lines 44-52).

Additionally, Dandurand does not explicitly disclose a player tracking system from which user attributes can be received.

However, the combination of the prior art renders obvious a player tracking system from which user attributes can be received.

Applicant's Specification states that a player tracking system is obvious, old, and well known:

"The management and analysis of data has long been important to many industries. As such many methodologies have been developed over the years that are oriented towards utilizing the relational aspects of collected data and data presentation for a variety of applications. The gaming industry is among those industries where the analysis of collected data is extremely important to optimizing marketing campaigns that directly affect the company's bottom line. Within the gaming industry data are collected as players play games on the casino floor. These data are commonly referred to as player tracking information. This player tracking information is combined together with fundamental player related data elements such as city/state, age, income, etc., to form player data relationships. Using these player data relationships, casinos can combine the data collected from tracking the game play of specific players and target those players with specific marketing campaigns organized in an attempt to increase revenue for the casino" ("Background of the Invention", pages 1-2).

And, Dandurand discloses four obvious methods for collecting data to profile the user, "The Observation Approach", "The Probing Approach", "The Deductive Approach", "the A Priori Approach". (Dandurand, page 79, Figure 2) and that "the purpose of this deductive approach, or any of the other approaches (such as observation, probing, or priori), is to produce a basis for identifying a unique set of preferences for one or more consumers in the target market." Dandurand further states that the observation approach is "market analysts can observe behavior of the target market customers. They will be searching for any differences that might be related to unique target market customers and to unique preferences" (page 78-79).

And, Dandurand's disclosure is oriented towards gaming and casinos, "Market Niche Analysis In the Casino Gaming Industry".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that Dandurand can use the obvious, old, and well known user information gathering or player tracking system of the Applicant's Background to collect data for use with Dandurand's observation and deduction methods for determining target niches.

And, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the features since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable. Or, it is obvious because it is a use of a known technique to improve similar methods in the

same way. Or, it is obvious to try, choosing from a finite number of identified,

predictable solutions, with a reasonable expectation of success is obvious to try.

Hence, the combination of the prior art renders these features of the Applicant's

claims obvious.

Additionally, on 11/10/2008, Applicant added these features to the independent

claims:

"wherein one of the individuals of the further subset plays a number of games by

betting a total amount lower than any of the individuals of the first subset that are

excluded from the further subset".

And, please see the rejection of the independent claims above or, particularly,

the Response to Arguments dated 8/8/08. These sections show how the prior art

discloses targeting based on single relational polymorphisms and also based on

clusters, groups, subgroups, niches, microniches, and also anywhere from one to any

combination of 97 different targeting variables.

And, in regards to the new features of targeting a group of lower budget players,

Dandurand anticipates these features. Dandurand discloses identifying a Slot Gaming

Budget and placing players into groups of lower or higher budget players such as

Economy, Moderate, and Premium budget players (page 82, Table 1, "Slot Gaming

Budget", "Economy", "Moderate", "Premium"). Dandurand further discloses how player

Gaming Budget can be tracked (page 83, Table 2, "Gaming Budget"). And, Dandurand

discloses that each marketing niche can receive an appropriate marketing program

approach for that particular niche:

"The purpose of marketing plans and a marketing planning system is to produce a viable marketing strategy. A marketing strategist is concerned with selecting feasible target markets and developing efficient marketing programs for the selected target market mix. Market niche analysis is a concept and a marketing tool that can improve the development of marketing strategy.

Market niche analysis is a creative process. It can be used to identify new target markets, to improve existing target markets, and to enhance marketing policy. It can be incorporated into the research and MIS (Management Information System) functions of the enterprise." (Dandurand, page 84).

Hence, Dandurand discloses that lower budget players can be targeted. And, in Dandurand, the lower budget players would be marketed to in a different way than the premium budget players would be marketed to.

Also, teaching of a preference does not constitute a teaching away from the proposed combination under review. See In re Fulton, 391 F.3d 1195, 1199-1200, 73 USPQ2d 1141, 1146 (Fed. Cir. 2004). And, while Dandurand discloses targeting premium players, that does not prevent Dandurand from also targeting other market niches. And, Dandurand discloses tracking Economy, Moderate, and Premium budget players. And, Dandurand discloses a marketing approach for each different niche. Hence, Dandurand discloses that lower budget players can be targeted. And, in Dandurand, the lower budget players would be marketed to in a different way than the premium budget players would b marketed to.

Alternatively, the combination of the prior art renders obvious these features. Dandurand does not explicitly disclose targeting lower budget players. However, it has been shown that the combination of the prior art can target any combination of target variables (see preceding). And, player budget is one of the listed variables in Dandurand (page 82, Table 1, "Slot Gaming Budget", "Economy", "Moderate", "Premium"; also, page 83, Table 2). Also, Applicant has stated in the Remarks dated 11/10/2008 how Durand discloses targeting higher budget players or premium players. Also, the MPEP 2144.04.IV.A. states that a change in size/proportion is obvious. Hence, since the prior art targets based on high budget players, it is obvious that Durand can also target based on lower budget players. Also, Dandurand discloses that the marketing strategist should have an efficient marketing approach for each different marketing niche (bottom of page 84). Hence, it is obvious that Dandurand can target premium players and also target budget players. Dandurand can have one marketing approach for premium players and a different marketing approach for budget players. One would be motivated do this in order to have an efficient marketing approach for each different marketing niche (Dandurand, page 84).

Additionally, on 5/14/2009, Applicant added the following new features to the independent claims "including a player tracking server and a card reader. . .that are received via the card reader and the player tracking server".

Dandurand and Sheppard disclose player tracking and profiling above. Sheppard discloses a network, server, and processing related to the profiling and tracking (Fig. 1).

Dandurand does not explicitly disclose a card reader or a card reader that can be used for tracking player activities and attributes.

However, Acres (see the addition of Acres to the 103 rejection above) discloses the invention operating in a casino ([5, 7, 12]) and using a card and card reader that can be used for tracking player activities and attributes and also a network and server that the card and card reader information is sent to for the profiling and tracking purposes (Abstract; "gaming devices. . . a card reader for detecting a player tracking card inserted therein"; Figures 1, 5, 19, 20, 21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a player tracking card to Dandurand's player tracking. One would have been motivated to do this in order to better provide a way to track players.

Additionally, on 10/9/09, Applicant added the following new features to the independent claims: identifying selected ones of a plurality of attributes that are received via a card reader and a player tracking server and that are shared by individuals in a further subset to define a promotional offering. This step is performed after a download of player tracking software by a player tracking unit from a player tracking server of a player tracking system. The downloading step is performed when the player tracking unit is powered on.

The prior art combination renders obvious these features.

Dandurand does not explicitly disclose software on the game machine or downloading software to the game machine.

However, Acres a network with a computer networked to the gaming machines

(Fig. 1, 2) and that the game machines are powered up (Fig. 13, 23) and player

tracking at the game machine (Fig. 21). Acres further discloses updating the software

at the game machine:

"[0024] FIG. 1 is an illustration of a system for monitoring and configuring gaming

devices according to the invention.

[0025] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an electronic module associated with each

gaming device to permit monitoring and configuring thereof.".

Acres further discloses updating the software for player tracking and also

updating when the machine is powered on (following citations and also [38, 45, 47, 48,

53, 116, 189, 216]):

"[0048] FIG. 23 is a flow chart for the power-on procedure for the player tracking

(PT) node of FIG. 2, which is implemented in firmware executed by the PT controller.;

[0189] In order to implement each of these features, the various computers and

microcontrollers each execute software or firmware.;

[116]... download the updated program to the DCN controller and the DCN

controller would overwrite the program memory with the downloaded program;

[0216] Another type of message is one including configuration data for the

DCN. . .This message is used to override the DCN's internal variables, e.g., to get a

DCN out of a lock-up condition, or to download new firmware to the DCN for

execution".

Also, note that the player tracking software must have been downloaded in order to be used for tracking.

Hence, Acres discloses a gaming machine where the player inserts a card and that the gaming machine is networked and that the game machine is powered on and that the gaming machine can receive software downloads or updates when the machine is powered on. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Acres gaming machine with updateable tracking software to Dandurand's tracking a player who uses a game machine. One would have been motivated to do this in order to better be able to track the gaming player.

Also, Acres further discloses player targeting based on player attributes and player card activity ([4, 14, 19, 102, 185, 241]). Acres further discloses targeting groups ([14, 185, 241]). And, Dandurand (see rejection above) and Sheppard (Abstract and rejection above) further discloses targeting groups with particular attributes.

Hence, the prior art combination renders obvious identifying selected ones of a plurality of attributes that are received via a card reader and a player tracking server and that are shared by individuals in a further subset to define a promotional offering. This step is performed after a download of player tracking software by a player tracking unit from a player tracking server of a player tracking system. The downloading step is performed when the player tracking unit is powered on.

Regarding claim 2, in the example given by Dandurand, the customers are sorted based on their "slot gaming budget." Those who have a budget greater than $500 are placed in the group "premium" which is then further segmented.

Regarding claim 5, applicant teaches of defining a "gaming DNA". Applicant teaches that a "gaming DNA" for an individual is "any subset of the attributes stored in the system's player tracking database." (Specification, Page 14). Dandurand teaches creating user profiles with selected variables. (Page 82)

Regarding claims 6-8, applicant teaches that the attributes of the "gaming DNA" can be equal to, more than or less than the "selected attributes." Applicant teaches that the DNA may "vary from analysis to analysis." (Specification, Page 14). The DNA may be "redefined each time the player tracking database is mined." (Id.). Dandurand does not explicitly teach every possibility, however, Dandurand teaches that the profile is composed of selected variables. (Page 82) Dandurand further teaches that the profile could be expanded into a "richer profile" with more variables or could be reduced to focus on a niche. (Page 83, 84).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have created the user profile with any number of user attributes. One would have been motivated to do so in order to expand or reduce the "niche" market.

Regarding claim 9, Dandurand teaches of a target market strategy on the segmented groups. (Page 74).

Regarding claim 10, applicant teaches that the marketing strategy comprises "identifying at least one single relational polymorphism" between the subsets. Applicant teaches that a "single relational polymorphism" is an attribute which is different for a subset of individuals. (Specification, Page 17). Dandurand teaches of a similar method whereby the marketing strategy is focused on specific sub-groups, or "niche markets." (Page 83). These "sub-groups" share the same parent group; in this case, budgets greater than $500.

Regarding claim 11 and 13, Dandurand teaches of similar attributes. (Page 83, Table 2).

Regarding claim 12, and 17, Dandurand teaches a similar method of using "Las Vegas Visitor Profile" as the database that consists of players gambling in Las Vegas. (Page 82).

Regarding claim 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, and 26, Dandurand teaches of similar tracking data, such as average bet at electronic slots. (Page 83).

Claim 28: See claim 1. Also, Applicant's Specification says that it is old and well known that, " Within the gaming industry data are collected as players play games on the casino floor. These data are commonly referred to as player tracking information." (page 1, 2). And, Sheppard discloses a network and collecting data and presenting data to a server/database for analysis (Fig. 1) and throughout the Sheppard Specification. Hence, it is obvious that casino game play data from specific games can be connected to a central database/server. Please see the motivation from claim 1.

Claim 29: The prior art further discloses wherein the player tracking server

comprises the relational database (Sheppard, 1:10-30; Acres, [13]).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/9/2009 have been fully considered but are not

found persuasive.

On page 11 of Applicant's Remarks dated 10/9/09, Applicant states:

"None of the cited references describe or suggest identifying selected ones of a

plurality of attributes that are received via a card reader and a player tracking server

and that are shared by individuals in a further subset to define a promotional offering.

This step is performed after a download of player tracking software by a player tracking

unit from a player tracking server of a player tracking system. The downloading step is

performed when the player tracking unit is powered on."

And, Examiner notes that Applicant's claim Amendments added 10/9/09 cite

these features.

Examiner notes that one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references

individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re*

Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.,* 800 F.2d 1091,

231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). And, it is the combination of prior art that renders

obvious the Applicant's claims.

Dandurand does not explicitly disclose software on the game machine or

downloading software to the game machine.

However, Acres a network with a computer networked to the gaming machines

(Fig. 1, 2) and that the game machines are powered up (Fig. 13, 23) and player

tracking at the game machine (Fig. 21). Acres further discloses updating the software

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(PT) node of FIG. 2, which is implemented in firmware executed by the PT controller.;

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Hence, Acres discloses a gaming machine where the player inserts a card and that the gaming machine is networked and that the game machine is powered on and that the gaming machine can receive software downloads or updates when the machine is powered on. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Acres gaming machine with updateable tracking software to Dandurand's tracking a player who uses a game machine. One would have been motivated to do this in order to better be able to track the gaming player.

Also, Acres further discloses player targeting based on player attributes and player card activity ([4, 14, 19, 102, 185, 241]). Acres further discloses targeting groups ([14, 185, 241]). And, Dandurand (see rejection above) and Sheppard (Abstract and rejection above) further discloses targeting groups with particular attributes.

Hence, the prior art combination renders obvious identifying selected ones of a plurality of attributes that are received via a card reader and a player tracking server and that are shared by individuals in a further subset to define a promotional offering. This step is performed after a download of player tracking software by a player tracking unit from a player tracking server of a player tracking system. The downloading step is performed when the player tracking unit is powered on.

Hence, the claims are rendered obvious by the combination of prior art.

Conclusion

a) Kelly 6645068 discloses a card reader in a casino and also other relevant features.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to 10066176 whose telephone number is (571)272-6718. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon- Fri, 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric Stamber can be reached on (571) 272-6724. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Arthur Duran
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3622

/Arthur Duran/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3622
11/3/2009